

# Reducing poverty in Africa

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Chimbriri, near Debre Birhan,  
Ethiopia – Chris de Bode/Franos



## DFID in sub-Saharan Africa (2007/08)



# Reducing poverty in Africa

# 2

*“We need to develop and root in our societies a culture of peace. We need to promote regional integration. We need to encourage public-private partnerships and give a more robust role to our private sector. We must fight corruption and promote integrity and good governance. And we need to establish a sustained process of national dialogue and reconciliation in all the countries emerging from conflict. In short, we need to work towards building capable states in Africa”*

**Joachim Chissano, former President of Mozambique, from his acceptance speech for the Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership.  
Alexandria, 27 November 2007**

## Highlights

- Sub-Saharan Africa has maintained its **above average rate of economic growth** for the sixth year in a row, accelerating from 5.7% in 2006 to 6.8% in 2007
- Free **primary education** has brought millions more children into school: in **Zambia** and **Tanzania**, over 95% of children are now enrolled, with equal numbers of girls.
- In **Malawi**, DFID has contributed to a 41% increase in the number of doctors, a 50% increase in clinical officers and a 33% increase in nurses since 2003, enabling poor people to access improved health care.
- Seven million poor people in **Ethiopia** no longer depend on emergency relief as a result of a DFID-supported employment programme.
- Africa and Europe have agreed a joint **Africa EU Strategic Partnership** with commitments on governance, climate change, energy, peace and security, migration and the Millennium Development Goals (Lisbon Summit, December 2007).

**2.1** The reduction of poverty in Africa remains one of the UK government’s top international development priorities. Approximately 41% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa lived on less than one dollar a day in 2007<sup>1</sup> – a higher proportion than in any other region of the world.

1 World Bank Africa Development Indicators Report 2007

- 2.2** The UK and its partners have made significant commitments to Africa – notably at G8 Summits including Gleneagles in 2005, and through the European Union. This Chapter reviews progress in Africa and assesses the effectiveness of our bilateral aid. In accordance with commitments made at the G8 and EU Summits in 2005, DFID’s bilateral expenditure in Africa continued to increase in 2007/08 reaching **£1.25 billion**. This has increased from £868 million in 2004/05, **a rise of 44%**. A substantial share of multilateral UK aid also went to Africa.
- 2.3** Real progress is being made. Economic growth is vital to poverty reduction and the increase in average growth in sub-Saharan Africa to 6.8% in 2007 is encouraging.

### **Box 2.1: Building stronger economies, reaching the poor**

A strong and growing economy means more businesses, more money and more jobs. When the economy is growing, more families can afford to send their children to school and get access to the right medicines.

Africa’s economies are now growing faster than before, even in countries such as Malawi that don’t have oil or mineral resources. But sustaining the even higher growth needed to achieve the Millennium Goals remains elusive.

How can this be done? The Government of Rwanda has asked DFID to help it with “Growth Analytics” to prioritise reforms and investments, to get higher growth rates that can help reduce poverty. This promising work has attracted interest from other African countries, which have also sought DFID’s advice.

## Regional and pan-Africa initiatives

- 2.4** Concerted and systematic action by African countries on the emerging threat of climate change is essential.

### Box 2.2: The challenge of climate change in Africa

Africa has contributed the least to climate change yet is likely to be the region worst affected and least able to cope with the consequences. Africa also has the greatest need to develop its energy requirements yet it receives the least support from the carbon finance mechanism. Overcoming these challenges needs a shared purpose and collaboration across African and donor partners, recognising that climate change and development are inextricably linked.

Key issues for tackling climate change in Africa include the need to:

- **Mobilise additional resources** – ensuring that Africa benefits appropriately from global initiatives
- Accelerate adoption of **cost effective ways for African countries** to adapt to climate change
- Encourage appropriate **“low carbon” development** and measures to mitigate or reduce climate change
- Develop a better and more accessible **knowledge base of the likely impacts**
- Ensure a much **stronger African voice** in international debates

- 2.5** DFID and other donors have supported the Nile Basin Initiative for several years, giving the programme the capacity to plan and help implement responses to climate change – and other issues.



**Floods in the centre of Mozambique**

### Box 2.3: Nile Basin Initiative

The Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) is supporting action on:

- Better water resource management & development, tackling the implications of current climate variability and increasing resilience
- Using Nile resources to build cooperation and integration between countries, rather than it remaining a source of regional tension
- Poverty reduction, including through regional cooperation on investments that catalyse growth and trade.

£5.7m of DFID funding has helped the riparian states agree arrangements for sharing the use and benefits of the Nile, complemented with advice on institution building. Multi-donor support to NBI has catalyzed substantial investment funds, with about \$700 million (£350 million) in credits already committed to development projects and many more projects in preparation. DFID also supports the Nile Basin Discourse which is enabling civil society to better engage and influence NBI and Nile development issues which affect them.

The Flood Preparedness and Early Warning Project is one example of successful NBI action. This project aims to reduce human suffering and damage from floods. Ethiopia is already sharing flood information with downstream Sudan in a way that has never happened before.

**2.6** Regional and pan-African co-operation has great potential to encourage the faster rates of **economic growth** essential to achieving the MDGs. Often the international community can help by providing finance and advice to kick-start new approaches and DFID has supported some of the most promising ones.



Charles Tallier/DFID

**Improving access to markets is critical in ensuring sustainable incomes in rural areas**

**2.7** DFID played a key role in the establishment and successful launch of the **Investment Climate Facility (ICF)** in 2006 to help strengthen Africa's business environment. Since then, ICF-funded projects have started in **Rwanda, the East African Community, Lesotho, Liberia and Tanzania.**

**2.8** Better economic infrastructure (energy, transport, communications and water resources) is essential for faster growth. The **Infrastructure Consortium for Africa** is facilitating more effective infrastructure investment and there has been a 20% increase in investment since 2005. DFID increased its support to the Consortium secretariat in 2007. Poor regional infrastructure is often a significant barrier to integration and trade. DFID has committed \$12 million (£6 million) to the multi-donor **Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility** hosted by the African Development Bank. This assistance will help to address this constraint and support projects with a potential investment value of

US \$3.6 billion (£1.8 billion) that are under preparation. DFID has also joined other European partners and contributed €10 million (£6.8 million) to the **EU Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund** which combines loans with grant assistance to secure the financing of infrastructure projects with a cross border or regional impact, such as electricity inter-connectors and sub-marine telecommunications cables. The Fund is making good progress in its first year of operation: it now has 11 donors with financial pledges of more than €146 million (£99.9 million) and in January 2008 agreed support for one telecommunications and four energy projects.

- 2.9** In **Southern Africa** we have a growing programme linking trade facilitation with work on transport corridors and one stop border posts which will reduce delays and hence transportation costs, and promote production and investment.

#### **Box 2.4: New markets for poor farmers and producers**

Under its Regional Trade Facilitation programme, DFID is supporting work in Southern Africa with producer associations and small scale farmers, which has contributed to increased trade from the region and more jobs and larger incomes for the poor.

As a result, exports of fair-trade groundnuts to Europe have increased to 360 metric tonnes by 2007, and exports of organic groundnuts, fair-trade cashew nuts and bird food to Europe had gone from zero in 2005 to a total of around 350 metric tonnes by 2007.

DFID support to the regional coffee sector has been provided through a grant to the East African Fine Coffee Association and resulted in a 69% increase in exports since 2005.

- 2.10** The **Emerging Africa Infrastructure Facility** (EAIF), launched in 2002, is another example of a catalytic multi-country initiative that DFID has supported to facilitate and leverage private sector financing.

#### **Box 2.5: The Emerging Africa Infrastructure Facility (EAIF)**

This facility of the multi-donor Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG) offers long-term, hard currency finance for pro-poor private sector funded infrastructure projects in sub-Saharan Africa in a wide range of sectors including telecoms, transport and water. As of December 2007 the facility had loan commitments totalling \$384.5 million (£192 million) in 15 projects. EAIF projects have led to private sector commitments of more than \$4 billion (£2 billion).

The projects have led to increased access to infrastructure services for a large number of poor people. The development of Celtel international BV's Africa operation has resulted in mobile phone connection for over 2.5 million people in 12 countries. This represents an increase in coverage of about 70% compared to 2002 and has led to the creation of more than 25,000 jobs.

*Source: PIDG annual report 2007*

**2.11** The **African Enterprise Challenge Fund** (AECF) is supported by DFID and other donors. This new fund, which is being hosted and implemented by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), will offer grants of up to \$1.5 million (£0.7 million) to businesses with innovative proposals for improving people's opportunities to take part in economic activity, particularly in the areas of finance and agriculture.

**2.12** DFID is bringing together the big themes of trade, peace and growth in the Great Lakes area.

### **Box 2.6: Trading for peace**

Working with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the United States Agency for international Development (USAID), DFID has funded research to provide insights into how trade in natural resources – and other commodities – within the Great Lakes region can be used to underpin growth, reduce poverty and build peace and stability.

Research on the eastern borders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) showed that, while **trade is robust and crucial for livelihoods in DRC**, it is highly informal and largely fraudulent. A key consequence is that it is very vulnerable to corruption and abuse, and poor people get a bad deal.

A regional approach to facilitating legitimate trade will help build security in DRC and will also benefit neighbouring countries – for example, Ugandan officials see that more regulated trade with the DRC is good for Ugandan business.

DFID has begun work to tackle some of the challenges identified by this research. This includes work with COMESA to introduce an effective simplified trading regime.

**2.13** The G8 Summit and the Africa-EU Summit in Lisbon in 2007 reiterated the importance of strengthening Pan African Institutions. DFID has agreements or is finalising agreements with a number of regional and pan African institutions, including the African Union, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the African Capacity Building Foundation. DFID continues to support the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) as an instrument for improving governance on the continent. South Africa completed a peer review in 2007 and has begun to implement recommendations.

**2.14** DFID is especially keen to work with countries who are taking an increasing interest in development in Africa, particularly China.

### Box 2.7: China in Africa

China's economic and political links with Africa are expanding very rapidly. China's trade, investment and aid to Africa have grown dramatically in recent years. Since 2000, two-way trade has increased from \$10.6 billion (£5.3 billion) to \$70 billion (£35 billion). China is now Africa's second largest trading partner after the US. It is likely to become the largest before 2010.

DFID is working closely with China so that both our efforts support the African vision of development. At the UK/China Prime Ministerial Summit in January 2008, China endorsed the Prime Minister's MDG Call for Action. The UK now has high-level formal dialogue with China on Africa every six months. Chinese delegations have visited London and we work closely with Chinese diplomatic missions in Africa.

We are encouraging China to join multilateral initiatives like the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and to participate in donor dialogues with partner governments in African capitals. DFID has offered support and help to China in reviewing their aid management arrangements. We are also working with China through multilateral fora like the World Bank, G8, OECD and the European Union on issues like climate change, growth and debt. In October 2007, the UK provided \$1 million (£0.5 million) to the World Bank so that it can work with China to maximise the development benefits of China's economic relations with Africa.



DFID is supporting researchers at African institutions like the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) and the Centre for Chinese Studies (CCS) to provide research on themes identified by African policymakers.

**A development official with beneficiaries on a Chinese agricultural project in Africa**

## Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

*“The number of extremely poor people in sub-Saharan Africa has levelled off, and the poverty rate has declined by nearly six percentage points since 2000.”*

**Extract from United Nations Millennium Development Goals Report 2007.**

**2.15** Table 2.1 below shows that in sub-Saharan Africa, none of the MDGs are on track to be met by 2015.

**Table 2.1: Progress towards the MDGs in Africa**

Assessment of progress towards target <b>Dark Green</b> = target met. <b>Light Green</b> = almost met/on target. <b>Orange</b> = some/negligible progress, insufficient to meet target. <b>Red</b> = no change or negative progress. <b>Pink</b> = insufficient data		Northern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Reducing extreme poverty by half	LG	O
	Reducing hunger by half	LG	O
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education	Achieving universal primary education	LG	O
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Achieving equal girls' enrolment in primary school	LG	O
	Women's share of paid employment	O	O
	Women's equal representation in national parliaments	O	O
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality	Reducing mortality of under-5 year-olds by two-thirds	LG	R
	Measles immunisation	DG	LG
MDG 5: Improve maternal health	Reducing maternal mortality by three quarters	O	R
MDG 6: Combat HIV & AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Halting and reversing the spread of HIV & AIDS	O	R
	Halting and reversing the spread of malaria	LG	R
	Halting and reversing the spread of tuberculosis	LG	R
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Reversing the loss of forests	LG	R
	Halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	LG	R
	Halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic sanitation	LG	R
	Improving the lives of slum dwellers	LG	O

DFID is working on these challenges through encouraging pan-African and regional co-operation as well as through country programmes.

- 2.16** DFID works directly to tackle **hunger and poverty**. A recent review of evidence finds that social transfer schemes supported by DFID contribute to better household food security in the short term, and to a reduction in the severity of poverty. For example, three quarters of the participants of **Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Programme** (PSNP) consumed more, and better quality, food compared to the previous year, and were less likely to sell assets in order to buy food. Seven million Ethiopians have been taken off emergency relief, enabling people to access better health care and send their children to school.
- 2.17** DFID has worked hard to follow through on the ‘**Abuja Commitment to Action**’ (May 2006) with its focus on accelerating progress towards the achievement of the **education and gender** MDGs. Significant progress has been made in 22 out of the 25 countries which expressed interest in refining or developing such plans. The greatest impact has been in our PSA countries where we support education, with 11 countries developing long term education plans for the first time. Free **primary education** is bringing millions of children into school, including girls: in **Kenya**, free primary schooling has increased enrolment to 86.5%, with nine girls for every 10 boys; and in **Zambia** and **Tanzania** over 95% of children are now enrolled, with equal numbers of girls.



**Children receiving compulsory free primary education in Kenya**

- 2.18** Tackling **gender inequalities and promoting women’s rights** are central to DFID objectives in sub-Saharan Africa. Making progress towards this off-track MDG will have a beneficial effect on the other MDGs.
- 2.19** The African Union adopted the **Protocol on African Women’s Rights** in 2003, which by 2005 had been ratified by 22 Member States. Following this, the **Africa Gender and Development Index** (AGDI) was established to provide appropriate tools for monitoring implementation. DFID has supported implementation of the AGDI findings in countries such as Ghana.
- 2.20** DFID supports a wide range of projects, programmes and policy discussions to address gender inequalities and improve the human rights and political role of women. In particular there has been a focus on activities that bring about transformational change to women’s lives.

### Box 2.8: New domestic violence legislation in Ghana

After 5 years of deliberations, Ghana's parliament finally approved new legislation to protect victims of domestic violence in 2007. Research in Ghana has shown that one in three women will have suffered from physical violence at the hands of a family member and 27% of women have been victims of sexual violence. But this violence against women is often kept secret and hidden.

The new legislation in Ghana will help women and girls to escape from violence in several ways:

- Courts will now provide protection orders.
- Couples wishing to reconcile can get help resolving disputes out of court.
- A new fund – the Victims of Domestic Violence Support Fund – will be set up to provide help to survivors of violence.

The passage of the Domestic Violence Act in Ghana also demonstrates the power of civil society movements in bringing about positive social change. Although Members of Parliament resisted passing legislation on what was seen as 'private, domestic matters' for a long time, DFID supported many Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and coalitions, such as the National Coalition on Domestic Violence Legislation, which successfully lobbied to change public opinion and get the Bill approved.

DFID will continue to support some of these CSOs to play an active role in monitoring the implementation of the law. At the same time, DFID is working with the Ministry of Women's and Children's Affairs and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to ensure that adequate allocations are made in the national budget for the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act.



DFID

Domestic violence poster in Ghana

**2.21** UN 2007 data suggests that none of our PSA countries are on track to meet the **maternal health** MDG and only a small number of PSA countries are likely to meet the **child mortality** MDG in the period 2015–2040. Around one in six children born in Africa has died by the age of five and Africa has the highest maternal mortality ratio in the world at 830 deaths per 100,000 live births. Inadequate health services, unsafe abortion and lack of access to family planning are key factors behind these levels of maternal mortality.

**2.22** The consequences of unsafe abortion are thought to account for around 14% of maternal deaths in Africa. This year DFID has approved a £7.5 million contribution to tackling unsafe abortion through two international organisations.

- 2.23** Much of DFID support in addressing these off track MDGs in Africa is directed at helping governments strengthen health systems. In **Mozambique**, for example, DFID’s provision of general budget support is complemented by support to the Health Common Fund; an insecticide-treated bed net programme for pregnant women and children under five which distributed 500,000 bed nets in 2007; and assistance with human resource planning and health financing.



Thomas Orondu/DFID

**Child protected by insecticide-treated bed net**

- 2.24** In **Malawi**, DFID works with the Government to support the national health plan Programme of Work and the Emergency Human Resources Programme which aims to double the number of nurses and triple the number of doctors working in the health services. Since 2003 there has been a 41% increase in doctors, a 50% increase in clinical officers and a 33% increase in the number of nurses.

### **Box 2.9: Burundi: better maternal and child health**

Women and children in Burundi can now look forward to a brighter future thanks to the President’s 2006 decision to abolish user fees for childbirth and the treatment of children under five.

The results show the difference this has made to the lives of ordinary people, most of whom cannot afford medical care, and in tackling some of the worst maternal mortality indicators in the world.

Nationally, there has been a 42% increase in the number of consultations for children, a 61% increase in the numbers of babies born in health units and an 80% increase in the number of babies born by emergency caesarean section. Increased demand led to a shortage of drugs, so DFID agreed to provide one year’s worth of essential medicines to give the Government time to resume supply in 2008. We also helped to strengthen the Government’s monitoring and distribution capacity to ensure the free medicines initiative would be able to stay in place.



Elle Bard/DFID

- 2.25** The **International Health Partnership** (IHP) has great potential in Africa. Launched in September 2007, it aims to accelerate progress on health by providing better coordination among donors; focusing on improving health systems as a whole; and developing and supporting countries' own health plans.

### Box 2.10: The International Health Partnership in Africa

Six African countries: **Ethiopia, Zambia, Mozambique, Kenya, Burundi** and **Mali** have been chosen as "first wave" countries for the International Health Partnership. (See Box 7.10 in Chapter 7).

Countries are developing country specific "compacts" (or roadmaps) to identify short to medium term plans to resolve key bottlenecks to health systems and providing health services. Solutions may include changing the behaviour of international donors and agencies to better support country health plans.

There has already been progress: in **Burundi** the new health sector plan will include five key indicators that donors and the Government have agreed: outpatient attendance, immunisation rates, deliveries in facilities, family planning uptake and PMTCT (Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV) uptake. **Mozambique** and **Zambia** are focusing on scaling up health workers, with the World Bank helping with financial planning in Mozambique. The **Ethiopian** Minister of Health is keen to rationalise drugs and commodity procurement systems.

- 2.26** DFID spending on **HIV & AIDS** in Africa has **almost doubled from £92.8 million** in 2002/03 to £171.5 million in 2006/07. We continue to support coordinated national responses in line with agreed international policy. Better data on trends is needed, but there is now evidence that **prevalence is declining in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia**. Monitoring of DFID programmes is showing how effective well-designed programmes can be. In **Lesotho**, education and counselling has reached 30,000 people in the textile industry. In **Zimbabwe**, 85% of men are using condoms outside permanent relationships and in **Kenya** the percentage has grown from 52.2% to 68.7%. Nevertheless, the numbers of people dying from AIDS is still rising overall, and sub-Saharan Africa has 63% of those living with HIV world-wide. Use of anti-retroviral therapy continues to grow: more than 1.3 million people in sub-Saharan Africa were receiving treatment in December 2006, representing coverage of approximately 28% of those in need compared to just 2% in 2003.
- 2.27** The **water and sanitation** MDG targets remain a major challenge for all African countries. The population of sub-Saharan Africa is growing at the rate of between 2.3% and 2.4% a year. This means that an additional nine million people need to get improved access to water each year just to stay at current levels of access (56% in 2004). DFID is on track to reach its commitment to increase spending to £95 million by the end of 2007/08 and is developing a strategy to reach its commitment of £200 million by 2010/11 to accelerate access to water and sanitation in sub-Saharan Africa.
- 2.28** 2007 saw the launch of two major water and sanitation programmes in Africa. With **UNICEF**, we are supporting a programme in **Sierra Leone** to provide **improved water and sanitation services to 1.5 million people**. In **Ethiopia**, DFID is supporting the Government's harmonised water sector programme to deliver **water and sanitation to an extra three million** of Ethiopia's poorest people.



DFID

People washing in river bed, Freetown, Sierra Leone

- 2.29** DFID works regionally to support progress on water and sanitation across Africa. DFID is funding the **Africa Development Bank's Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative** to help achieve 80% water and sanitation coverage in Africa by 2015. We also support the **Africa Water Facility**, an initiative of the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW), managed by the Africa Development Bank.
- 2.30** We are working to reform the **EU Water Initiative** (EUWI) and to empower it to meet its objectives on improving the effectiveness of EU development assistance at country level. The UK (through DFID) will co-Chair the EUWI Africa Working Group in 2008, offering us the opportunity to promote the agreed changes to the EUWI.
- 2.31** DFID is increasingly focused on **water resource management** which is essential for people, the environment, and the economy. A new project in **Sudan** with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is starting to address this for Darfur; we are developing ideas to support river basin management in Southern Africa; and we continue to support the Nile Basin Initiative.

## Developing global partnerships

- 2.32** Co-ordinated action beyond governments was an important element of the **Africa-EU Strategic Partnership** agreed by African and European leaders in Lisbon in 2007. Promises were made on governance, climate change, energy, peace and security, migration and the MDGs. The UK was fully involved in discussions on the strategy throughout the year to ensure follow up the EU's 2005 commitments to develop the full partnership.<sup>2</sup> Baroness Amos represented the UK at the Summit. The challenge now is to ensure implementation of the strategic partnership's Action Plan over the next three years.
- 2.33** The G8 Summit in Heiligendamm in June 2007 included commitments to Africa on peace and security, economic growth, good governance, and health and HIV & AIDs (Box 7.11 in Chapter 7 has more on our work with the G8).
- 2.34** DFID supports the **Africa Partnership Forum** (APF) in monitoring the delivery of G8 commitments to Africa. The APF met in Berlin and Algiers in 2007 and identified areas of progress by both African countries and donors against the G8 commitments. Participants discussed themes including investment, peace and security, gender and climate change, and agreed that infrastructure and climate change were areas needing a greater focus. The UK government also made a parliamentary statement relating to progress against Gleneagles commitments in October 2007.

## Progress towards Public Service Agreement Objective 1 – Reduce poverty in sub-Saharan Africa

- 2.35** The Public Service Agreement 2005–08 set out milestones by which DFID could measure how well it is doing, in partnership with African governments and others, to reduce poverty and help achieve the MDGs. In Africa, progress is monitored in 16 focus countries: **DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia** and **Zimbabwe**.
- 2.36** The PSA set out specific sub-targets for our focus countries for 2005–08. As we reach the end of the current PSA period, progress remains mixed. A detailed report of progress against all the PSA targets, and an explanation of the traffic light assessment system can be found in Annex 4.
- 2.37** Table 2.2 below presents a summary of the progress made against each of the PSA sub-target for Africa.

2 The EU and Africa: Towards a Strategic Partnership, December 2005

**Table 2.2: PSA Progress in Africa (covering the countries listed in paragraph 2.35)**

Sub-target	Progress	Current Position	Anticipated Progress by 2008
1. a reduction of four percentage points in the proportion of people living in poverty across the entire region.	Slippage, but the continued stronger economic growth expected should have a positive impact on poverty.	R	A
2. an increase in primary school enrolment by 18 percentage points.	On course, current data suggests that this will be achieved.	G	G
3. an increase in the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school by five percentage points.	Broadly on course, if progress continues at the rate it has since 2000, the target will be met.	R	A
4. a reduction in under-five mortality rates for girls and boys by 8 per 1000 live births.	Ahead, based on the trend since 1990 we expect to see a reduction in mortality rates by 10 per 1000 live births.	G	G
5. an increase in the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants by 11 percentage points.	Off track, modest improvements have been made since 2000 but the rate of progress is very low.	R	R
6. a reduction in the proportion of 15-24 year old pregnant women with HIV.	Some progress, declining trends in some countries are offset by increases in others. On the basis of this limited data it is too early to say that where progress has been made it will be sustained.	A	A
7. enhanced partnership at the country and regional level, especially through the G8, to increase the effectiveness of aid and ensure that international policies support African development.	On course, good progress has been maintained in taking forward the package of commitments to support African development agreed at the G8 Gleneagles Summit in July 2005.	G	G

**2.38** In July 2006, the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006 passed into law. Among other things, the Act requires DFID to report on “the effectiveness in pursuing Millennium Development Goals 1 to 7 of bilateral aid provided by the United Kingdom”. Paragraphs 2.16–2.28 above set out some of the ways DFID is working to help address off track MDGs in Africa. The following paragraphs show more examples of DFID’s work in African PSA countries in 2007/08. In addition detailed assessments of the effectiveness of UK aid in all of our 24 PSA countries are listed in Annex 5.

## Poverty and hunger

- 2.39** DFID's ability to make a 10 year financing commitment to **Mozambique** for a cash transfer scheme for the poorest and most vulnerable gave the Government the confidence to plan for the long-term needs of poor families and increase transfer amounts. In January 2008 the Government was able to double payments to households from \$6 (£3) to \$12 (£6) a month. In **Malawi**, DFID's support to seed and fertiliser subsidies in 2007 saw the largest maize surplus ever recorded, benefiting two million households. The numbers in acute food need fell to zero in 2007 (from five million in 2005 and 830,000 in 2006).

## Primary education

- 2.40** Through the UNICEF Go to School campaign, to which DFID contributed, school enrolment in **Southern Sudan** has more than doubled since 2005. The number of girls enrolling for school is increasing: they now constitute a third of new entrants. The Basic Services Fund, supported by DFID, has trained over 1200 teachers, built 10 new schools and facilitated the return to school of 2000 children.
- 2.41** In addition, DFID has supported the **Nigerian** Government to spend debt relief gains on education. This has so far led to the training of 145,000 new teachers, and the re-training of 45,000 existing teachers. DFID support to girls' education in Northern Nigeria has increased overall attendance (of both girls and boys) by 40%.

## Ratio of girls in school

- 2.42** In **Zambia**, DFID works through policy dialogue across sectors to promote the rights of women and girls. The enrolment and retention of girls in school has improved by over 19% since 2002 with 79% of girls now completing primary education (2006). Through our support to the education sector in **Mozambique**, 90.9% of girls are now enrolled in primary school and 70% of 6-year old girls have entered the first year of school.

## Child mortality

- 2.43** In 2007/08 DFID supported the vaccination of over 3.7 million children against measles through the **DRC** Humanitarian Pooled Fund, increasing the number of children vaccinated to 83% overall. Over 90,000 children were also supported at nutritional centres and almost 35,000 children and pregnant women provided with food assistance. Under the DFID-supported UN Work Plan for **Sudan**, over nine million children were vaccinated in 2007 against polio and over five million children received Vitamin A supplements across the country.

## Maternal mortality

- 2.44** The DFID funded Safe Motherhood Initiative in **Nigeria** has achieved a 50% increase in the number of women accessing emergency obstetric care in the areas of Jigawa State where it works. DFID support towards the provision of drugs and healthcare equipment along with training for health workers has increased the standard of primary health care available to women and children in Northern Nigeria.

## Combating HIV & AIDS, malaria and other diseases

**2.45** DFID is one of the lead donors in **Zambia** for HIV & AIDS. Our programme focuses on support to the National AIDS Council; the provision of public commodities including condoms; strengthening civil society; and providing inputs to HIV workplace programmes, including the private sector. By the end of 2007, Zambia was providing 130,000 people with life-saving anti-retroviral treatment (up from just 3000 in 2003) and 35% of HIV positive expectant mothers were receiving a full course of anti-retroviral treatment.

### Box 2.11: TV and radio raising HIV awareness

DFID has been supporting Soul City's innovative "edutainment" (educational + entertainment) programme for the past five years. Soul City, a **South African** based NGO, uses multimedia (radio, print, TV) to raise awareness and change negative behaviour. The programme addresses a range of health and social issues such as HIV prevention, Tuberculosis (TB), and sexual violence.

As the biggest HIV prevention intervention in the country, Soul City has made an important contribution to the significant decline in HIV prevalence rates amongst young women in the under-20's age group: it was 16.1% in 2004; 15.9% in 2005 and had dropped to 13.7% by 2006.

A further £19 million Behaviour Change Communication Programme (BCC) in the **Southern Africa** region has been approved. The programme will support Soul City and others to export behaviour change communications skills, developed in South Africa, to the rest of the SADC region.

## Responding to humanitarian crises in Africa

Africa continues to face several protracted humanitarian crises, so DFID set aside around £200 million for emergency response in 2008: some 15–20% of our total bilateral spend in Africa. The crises in Sudan and DRC are still the biggest recipients of DFID support. But we also provide funding in response to rapid onset natural disasters, such as floods. Increasingly, DFID's humanitarian programmes seek not only to meet the immediate needs of the affected population, but also to reduce risk and vulnerability to future shocks.



**Flood evacuees arrive at a temporary accommodation centre in Mutarara, Mozambique**

Shaun Hughes/DFID

Mid 2007 saw heavy rains and **floods across West and East Africa**. Ethiopia, Sudan, Ghana and Uganda were amongst the worst affected countries. The DFID contribution to the humanitarian response came to £8.3 million. As well as supporting the provision of shelter, food and other relief items, consideration was given to Disaster Risk Reduction. For example, in Ghana, DFID's funding of £250,000 through the International Federation Red Cross (IFRC) helped provide emergency shelter, mats, buckets, soap, blankets, jerry cans, water purification chemicals, health education and hygiene promotion for 60,000 people in flood affected areas. And in northern Ghana, DFID is supporting a livelihoods recovery programme through CARE that aims to build the resilience of communities to cope with future flooding and other shocks.



Children at a temporary accommodation centre in Mutarara, Mozambique

Shaun Hughes/DFID

In early 2008 severe flooding again affected the Southern African countries of **Mozambique**, **Malawi**, **Zambia** and **Zimbabwe**. It is clear that improved early warning systems and the establishment of resettlement sites in Mozambique reduced the number of deaths and potential impact of the floods this year. After last year's flooding, DFID provided £500,000 to the Government of Mozambique's resettlement programme, which supported people wishing to move to higher, more secure locations.



Birds eye view of flooding in the Zambezi valley, Mozambique

Shaun Hughes/DFID

